The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1988 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

This gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth County, and consequently a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We are also informed that the Free-State vote, said to have been rejected by General CALHOUN because it was returned to Gen. DENVER, *had not been returned at the time the aforesaid opening and counting took place.* It was cast at the Free-State polls held, under authority of the Territorial Legislature, for a vote on the Constitution, and that alone, and was not returned even to the Governor until the next day after the counting, but before the publication of the result by the Speaker and President, and was embraced by them in their aggregate. *Hence it is claimed that all the Free-State officers have been elected.*

General CALHOUN will be here in a few days, when he will doubtless furnish complete returns.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the National Intelligencer.

These paragraphs exhibit some inconsistencies which need explanation. The election took place on the 4th of January, and the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution required that the polls should be returned to the President of the Convention within eight days after the election. By the above statement it appears that the poll for "Delaware Crossing," a precinct in Leavenworth County, was not so returned, but was placed in the hands of the Commissioner of the county, and by him retained until after all the other returns had been counted. This return, nevertheless, seems now to be recognized as a valid return by Mr. CALHOUN, whilst he rejects as irregular other returns which were inadvertently made to the Governor of the Territory. We cannot perceive, as these returns were alike irregularly made, *how one class of them can be counted and not the other.*

It appears from a history of the vote of the Delaware Crossing Precinct, published in our paper of Tuesday last, that the real vote at that place was only *thirty-five.* It is now represented to be "something over three hundred," and changes the position of parties in the Legislature. How it was magnified is stated by Mr. J. GARRETT, one of the election judges who was arrested for making a fraudulent return. He excused himself, on oath, by stating that the original returns, which he signed, only showed *thirty-five* votes, and that they were sent to Mr. CALHOUN *by Mr. John D. Henderson, who, it is alleged, fraudulently altered the returns,* for which offence he was arrested, and is still held in custody at Lawrence. That account also states that Mr. CALHOUN declared that no returns had been received from Delaware Crossing, whilst the *Union*, on the contrary, says that they were received and counted.

How these discrepancies are to be reconciled it is not for us to decide.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 193 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Consultation on the Lecompton Constitution.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Attempt to Take Up the Minnesota Bill in the Senate—The Joint Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature Read in the House, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Lecompton Constitution before them. The President's Special Message to accompany its transmission to Congress has already been prepared, but it may not be communicated till to-morrow.

About fifty Missourians, temporarily in Washington, this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President, who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet to give them audience.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the petition of 97 citizens of the United States praying that measures be taken for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for its annexation to the United States.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a joint resolution for the completion and preservation of the Digests and Statistics of mines and manufactures, collected in the taking of the last census. Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts in Vermont.

The consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed the bill. He saw no necessity for a large Standing Army in a time of peace. It was contrary to the theory of our Government. We ridiculed the idea of making dragoons of men, who had never mounted a horse in their lives, and did not even know how to bridle one, who would have to be tied on until they learned to ride, and then they would be in danger of going heels over head when they were brought into action. [Laughter.]

At 1 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was called up, it being the special order at that hour.

Mr. DAVIS expressed a hope that the Army bill would not be postponed, as it was of the utmost importance that speedy action should be taken upon it.

Mr. WILSON had an amendment to offer, and wished to have an opportunity to have it printed.

Mr. SEWARD argued a question of order, maintaining that the Army bill, being unfinished business, had priority over all special orders.

Mr. SEWARD trusted that, by unanimous consent, the gentleman from Texas would be allowed to proceed, as it was very unpleasant to be cut off in the midst of one's remarks. This was agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed, and advocated the raising of volunteers to meet all necessary exigencies, saying that they were not more expensive than regular troops, and decidedly preferable. Four additional regiments were raised some years ago, the expense of which was probably something like the twenty millions now a deficit in the Treasury. What have they done? Killed a few Indian warriors and many women and children. Such conduct reflects but little credit upon civilization. Better to treat them like men, and elevate them, than deceive and rob, and then hunt them down like savage beasts. Do justice to them, and you will need no standing army on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment to the Army Bill in the form of a substitute, to the effect that the President, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, maintaining peace with the Indian tribes, and protecting citizens on the routes of emigration to Utah, to be employed only in said Territory, be authorized to call for and accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 5,000 in all, officers and men, to serve twelve months unless previously discharged; and appropriating ——dollars for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the Senate take up the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, saying that he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but thought that the question of allowing Senators from the new State ought to take precedence of other business. The Pacific Railroad was a measure in which those gentlemen were deeply interested.

Mr. GWIN was anxious to consider the Pacific Railroad bill. The Senators from Minnesota, if they were inclined to think, could not get their seats before the passage of that measure.

Mr. GREEN said there were several considerations which must necessarily be brought to bear when the Minnesota bill shall be taken up. The question of representation would depend upon questions of fact not yet decided. All the returns of the census were not yet received. The bill would therefore be prejudiced by prematurely considering it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that respect for Minnesota and the two gentlemen who have been selected to represent her on this floor, made it a primary duty of the Senate to consider the subject. They had a right to take seats and be heard on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but should be obliged to vote against taking it up at this time. He believed, with Mr. CRITTENDEN, that the Minnesota case presented a question of privilege, and that those two Senators ought to be allowed to take their seats at the earliest day possible. That would give an increased vote for the Pacific Railroad bill, and he was afraid there would not be strength enough to carry it without them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, a member of the Committee on Territories, objected to taking up the Minnesota bill, not having had an opportunity to read the report, in consequence of sickness.

Mr. GREEN did not want a collision between the two measures. He thought the reason assigned by Mr. FITZPATRICK sufficient for postponing the Minnesota bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it to be his duty to press the motion, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREEN remarked that Mr. BRADBURY, a member of the Committee on Territories, was detained from his seat by sickness, and desired to be present when the Minnesota bill was taken up. Let that bill be passed over until the proper time, and Minnesota will glide into the Union without causing a ripple upon the stream.

Mr. MASON said, events have occurred, and others are at hand, which might enlighten the American mind upon the subject of the admission of new States into the Union. This proposition had been only a few days before the Senate, and had not been thoroughly examined. He was not aware that when the question should come in a regular and proper course before the Senate, any objection would be made to the admission of Minnesota. There had been, however, very great irregularities in the mode of erecting that State, and they required some examination before the subject could be acted upon. Why this undue haste to have the subject taken up out of its order? There were other subjects which might also be considered in connection with this. It was known that in the course of this week, and possibly in a day or two, the application of another territory would be received for admittance into the Union as a State. He did not know where the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) would stand upon that question. If Kansas should present herself for admission in the manner which was expected, he did not know where the great array of Senators on the Democratic side would stand. He was not prepared to take up the bill for consideration. When the Senate shall have had further time to take more extended views of all the circumstances and probable exigencies that may surround the admission of new States at this session, it might be found desirable that such questions should be considered separately, but he was not disposed to take up one of these measures until the other was matured at least. The Lecompton Constitution is now in Washington, and when it shall be presented to the Senate it will be probably accompanied by authentic information touching all matters connected with it. He hoped it would not meet with so much opposition as has been anticipated, but thought not a single step should be taken in reference to the admission of new States until we are able to see exactly where we stand. There might be circumstances when it would be found a matter necessary for the Southern States in order to determine where they stand in this Union, that the two questions should be taken together.

Mr. WILSON said that he and the people he represented were favorable to any just and practicable measure for the construction of a Pacific Railroad; but he felt constrained to advocate the postponement of this measure, in order to consider the question of the admission of Minnesota into the Union. An act was passed last session authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government for this purpose, and they have complied with its provisions. There were irregularities, but all parties agreed to the Constitution, which was submitted and received 30,000 votes against 500. The voice of Minnesota on this subject approached unanimity. All regularities as to form ought to yield to the substance. He hoped that the Senate and the country would notice the position taken by the Senator from Virginia, who was opposed to giving consideration to this measure because he supposed that the Senators upon the Republican side of the House may oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Senator did not want to act on the question of the admission of a State under the Constitution authorized by Congress, because he wants to see what the Republicans intend doing when the proposition for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be presented. He would say to the Senator from Virginia now, in order that there can be no misunderstanding, that they would oppose the consummation of the Lecompton swindle by all the means they could employ under the rules of this body, and he presumed this will be the case in the other House. Neither he nor the country could see why a territory which has formed a constitution in accordance with the organic act—a constitution which has received the sanction of nearly the entire people of the territory, and under which was elected the Legislature, which has been in session for nearly two months, and during that time been passing laws—should be kept out of the Union to await examination of all the facts connected with Kansas. There was no such connection between the two subjects as to justify such a proceeding. There was a need for immediate action to bring Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. BAYARD adverted to the irregularity of the Legislature electing Senators before Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, and thought they could not legally hold their seats under the circumstances. He regretted to raise such a question against one of the gentlemen, who formerly occupied a seat in this body, and for whom, as well as for the other, he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. HALE said there had never been a proposition which looked so seriously to a conflict that might end in the disruption of the Union, as the one entertained by the Senator from Virginia, namely, to make the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution a touchstone by which fidelity is to be tried, and without which no other State can ever come into the Union. If this was to be the condition, it would be a long time before the States would be increased beyond their present numbers. It was contrary to the whole genius of our institutions for one or any set of States to say that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution should be made a *sine qua non* for the admission of other States into the Union. He was clearly of the opinion that a majority of the people of the country did not regard Kansas entitled to be admitted under such an instrument. He did not know whether the measure would pass both Houses or not, but thought it would be more likely to go through if the Five-Regiment bill be passed, for there was so much patronage connected with it as to taint the atmosphere and have an insensible influence upon votes in favor of it. [Laughter.] Senators on his side had been lectured for speaking about disunion, but whenever Senators on the other side spoke on that subject, nobody lectured them.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose to a question of order, as to whether Kansas was a proper subject of debate, the Senate not having decided whether they would take up the Minnesota bill or not.

Mr. HALE remarked that the movement of the Senator from Illinois afforded a practical illustration of what he had just said about lecturing. Why was not the Senator from Virginia, who first started the debate on Kansas, lectured? instead of going off to the foot of the class and lecturing him, (Mr. HALE.) [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON said that he had made his remarks without conference with friends. He did not say he wanted to see all the difficulties in regard to Kansas settled before he could vote for the admission of any new State under any circumstances. The time had not yet come to say that, and he hoped it would not become necessary to say it. What he did say, was this: That this bill for the admission of Minnesota had been reported within the last week or ten days, and that, looking into it, and seeing great irregularities, it might be proper that all the questions in relation to the admission of a new State be considered together.

Mr. BROWN alluded to Mr. DOUGLAS' alleged inconsistencies, and said that if by this hot haste to get Minnesota into the Union the Senator from Illinois wanted to secure the votes of two Senators from Minnesota against the Lecompton Constitution, he hoped the admission of Minnesota would be resisted to the bitter end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw no reason why these two subjects should be connected in their deliberations. Every question should be settled on its own merits. The circumstances under which Minnesota applied for admission were justified by numerous precedents in the history of the country. He did not wish to be involved in the vortex of Kansas politics. Alluding to the threats made of dissolution of the Union, he denounced them as unwise, unpatriotic, and uncalled for. He was for a Union now and a Union forever; and he knew that the Union was too deep and strong in the hearts of the people to be rooted out by the efforts of politicians of any party.

His remarks were glowingly eloquent and were greeted by repeated applause in the galleries.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that Mr. BROWN was mistaken in supposing that he regarded an enabling act indispensable in the admission of new States. In defining his position he remarked that whenever he was satisfied that a Constitution embodied the will of the people he was ready to admit a State under it. In the absence of an enabling act, irregularities might be waived, provided the Constitution was a *bona fide* expression of the will of the people. On this principle and this alone that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the will of the people and he would vote for the admission of Kansas under it. He would not, however, apply one rule to Minnesota and another to Kansas, nor apply one rule to a free and another to a slave State.

Mr. FITZPATRICK obtained the floor.

Mr. CLAY said, as it was late and as they could not now settle the pending question, he would move that the Senate adjourn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble setting forth that J. B. WILLIAMSON, of the City of New-York, was, on the 27th of January, duly summoned, but refused to appear before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the expenditures of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STORE & Co., to influence the passage of the Tariff bill of 1857; and concluding with a resolution that the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody the said WILLIAMSON, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority. Mr. STANTON caused to be read a letter from Mr. WILLIAMSON, in which he respectfully declined to appear before the Committee for reasons which his Attorney advised him were sufficient for his not leaving New-York. The resolution was adopted.

The House discussed the bill to supply the accidental omission in the Army bill of last session, to make an appropriation for the support of the national armories.

The bill passed. It appropriates $360,000 for that purpose.

Mr. BOCOCK offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to inquire into and report on the following subjects, viz.: A reduction of the expenses of Government; the navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and of resort exclusively to internal taxation.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, its consideration of the Printing Deficiency Bill. During the discussion it was stated that the Printing for the Thirty-third Congress cost a million of dollars more than that for the Thirty-fourth, and that such extravagant expenditures results from the ordering of the printing of works of the extent of which nothing was known. Several gentlemen emphatically condemned such a waste of money, but they contended that the $790,000 now proposed to be appropriated, was necessary to meet existing contracts. Pay these and let Congress guard in future against such abuses. Others said that if this system of public plunder for the benefit of party editors was to be continued, they should have the opportunity to place their names on record against it, and to wash their hands of all such corruption.

The Committee then rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

Mr. LANE presented the State Constitution of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PARSONS asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, with the view to have them laid on the table and printed. [Impatient exclamations—"What are they?" "Read! Read!"]

Mr. CRAIG objected, and raised the question that the papers could not be read.

The Speaker said the question was whether they should be received.

Mr. CRAIG appealed from the decision of the Chair. [There was much confusion during these proceedings.]

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried.

The resolutions were read, strongly censuring the action of the Lecompton Convention, and the odious and oppressive party machinery of law under which the delegates assembled; saying that the Convention repudiated and crushed out the distinctive principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, by not leaving the people free to form and legislate on the subject of their domestic institutions in their own way, but at every stage had been prevented from so doing; and strongly protesting against admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as violating the rights of nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Territory.

A second series of resolutions from the Kansas Legislature was read, in effect asking to be received into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and saying that the first Legislature was seized on by fraud and violence, revolting to a large majority of the voters of the Territory.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

No. 36.—J. M. Mattingly *vs.* David D. Boyds, Administrators.—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 37.—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover.—Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 26 and 7.—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Orders, vs.* E. B. Ward, and E. B. Ward *et al. vs.* Philo Chamberlain.—Appeal from the Circuit for the Southern District of Ohio. On motion, ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 60.—Lafayette Insurance Company *vs.* Camillus Kidder.—Error to Circuit of the United States of Indiana. The matters in controversy having been settled, the cause was ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 55.—Eliphas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 56.—George W. Matterson *vs.* Andrew M. Payne.—Submitted on record and printed argument for defendant.

New-York State Legislature.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Senate and Assembly met this evening pursuant to the adjournment, but no quorum in either House being present, adjourned again until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mail Robbery—Defalcation.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER—HEAVY DEFALCATION BY THE TREASURER OF A SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Post-Office Agent, Mr. HOLBROOK, on Saturday night last arrested JOHN MILLER, a baggage-master of the Hartford and Providence Railroad, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time past. A decoy-mail was made up on Saturday at Willimantic, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford, MILLER was arrested, and packages found on him which were known to have been in the bag. He confesses to the robbery.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left town on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in the sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. SEYMOUR, neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution lose anything by him, except the Savings Association.

From Boston.

MERCANTILE RESUMPTIONS—FREE BRIDGE CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. F. SKINNER & Co., and J. C. HOWE & Co., two of the largest mercantile firms in Boston, who suspended in October last, have to-day resumed payments in full.

The Old Cambridge and Cragie's Bridges, being made free thoroughfares from this date, the event was celebrated by the authorities of Cambridge and the public, including many citizens of Boston, by a procession, salutes of artillery, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. CALHOUN, CATO, CARR, HENDERSON, and several others, arrived here yesterday from Kansas, *en route* for Washington. These gentlemen state that the Democratic State ticket is elected, and that the Democrats have a majority of one on a joint ballot in the Legislature.

Fires.

WAREHOUSE BURNT AT IOWA CITY.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 1.

The warehouse of THOMPSON & Co., Iowa City, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss $100,000. Insurance not known.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. J. BARBER & Co.'s alcohol works, in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fully insured.

JOHN PAINE, proprietor of the Galt House here has died of consumption.

FIRE AT ROME, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 1.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome on Friday last. Loss $100,000. The building occupied by the Southron was among those destroyed.

Death by Chloroform.

TROJON, Can., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

J. MCCREERY, lumber and coal merchant of this city, died suddenly, this morning, in a dentist's chair, after taking chloroform for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

Resumption of Specie Payment by the Pittsburg Banks.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The Banks of this city resumed specie payment to-day.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 1.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived in 70 hours from New-York.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Cuban View of Walker's Arrest—Commodore Paulding at Havana—Appearance of the Filibusters—Santa Ana not in Havana—The Spanish Fleet on a Peaceable Cruise—Increased Revenue of the Island—Yellow Fever and Small-pox.

The *Empire City*, Captain S. P. GARDNER, left the mouth of the Mississippi at 1 P. M. on the 23d, and arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 26th. Connected with the Company's steamer *Granada*, and left at 9. A. M. the following morning, arriving at this port yesterday.

There is nothing important to note at Havana. The sugar market was languid, upon the recent news of a decline in the States.

Exchange remained as per last advices.

A division of the Spanish fleet was cruising somewhere in the Gulf; ultimate destination unknown.

MARETZEK still drew unwearied audiences at the Tacon.

The voyage of the *Empire City* hitherward from Havana has been specially boisterous up to Cape Hatteras; from thence calm, with smooth sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The entire absence of all foreign news has turned the attention of our community to the capture of WALKER'S piratical expedition, and the probable premature death of fillibusterism in the United States. The action of Commodore PAULDING has been highly approved by the majority of our citizens, and even the old Spaniards, who had formed very different ideas of President BUCHANAN, now proclaim that he lent himself to the Ostend Manifesto for the sole purpose of acquiring popularity among the Southern masses that were known to be tainted with fillibuster ideas. This change in his policy is ascribed by the *Diario de la Marina* more to the influence of European ideas than to the sincerity of the man. The same paper assures us that President BUCHANAN has performed a lasting benefit to Spain by capturing WALKER on foreign soil, inasmuch as by so doing he has convinced the world that the Federal authority has sufficient power to suppress all such illegal expeditions, when they choose, and, if unsuccessful on land, the national vessels may be employed in foreign countries to capture the delinquents.

Commodore PAULDING is now at Key West waiting instructions from Washington for the disposal of the remaining 50 fillibusters taken by Captain SANDS. He called in here to see us, but the fearful accounts that were given him of the unhealthiness of the harbor, induced him to leave immediately. The *Wabash* had hardly entered the port before one of CONCHA'S aides-de-camp called on him to tender him and his officers the usual compliments. In the evening the gallant Commodore, in company with Colonel BLYTHE, the United States Consul-General, paid a formal visit to the Captain-General. Had the *Wabash* remained here longer, her officers would have been *feted* in good style by the Spanish officials. I visited the ship whilst she lay at anchor, and saw the prisoners. A few of them look sick. They express the greatest indignation at their capture, though one of them, an intelligent Alabamian, confessed to me that if Captain SANDS had not appeared as soon as he did, their situation was such that a retreat was inevitable. Their exasperation is subsequent to their safe retreat on board the *Wabash*. It was really amusing to hear some of them complain of the officers of the ship refusing to treat them as companions. However, I can bear testimony to their good treatment, having been present at meal-times. They were served with abundance of wholesome food, such as Uncle Sam gives to all his sea-going servants. Probably they expected to mess with the Commodore!

I see from the late papers that some of the correspondents have announced the fact that General SANTA ANA is here *incognito*. Such is not the fact. His departure from Carthagena depends entirely on the turn of affairs taken in Mexico. The favorable moment has not yet arrived. The sailing of the Spanish fleet from this port gave additional strength to this report. The fleet, however, is only cruising off the harbor for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. They will remain at sea for two months, and will be reviewed by the Admiral himself at the end of the cruise, which is to wind up with a grand sham battle.

The partisans of Gen. CONCHA, at Madrid, are in ecstacies at the increased sums forwarded by him for the maintenance of the Home Government. It is currently reported here that he will send, next month, the sum of $6,000,000, part of which is the surplus from last year, and revenues derived from this year's taxes, now being collected beforehand. Formerly the head tax on negroes was paid every six months in advance; now the whole must be paid this month. The amount levied on the slaves and free negroes is about $6000,000. It is a pity that a part of this money was not reserved for the Island. We are in dreadful want of a good police, particularly in the country, where it is unsafe to travel without a strong escort. The robbers have become so daring that they roam over the rural districts, disguised as cavalry, and rob and murder with perfect impunity. A late robbery on the person of one of CONCHA'S intimate friends seems to have wakened up the authorities to the necessity of adopting strong measures for the suppression of this crying evil.

The annual Fair is now being held at St. Antonio, but owing to the removal of the Governor, who, it seems, had tacitly consented to allow the monte tables, the whole affair has turned out to be a failure. The one to be held at Guines in the latter part of the month promises well for the blacklegs. As the aristocracy will favor this one with their presence, we may presume that things will pass off as smoothly as last year.

I am sorry to inform you that the health of Havana is far from good. Besides the yellow fever that still lingers among the shipping and the "*intramuros*," we have been visited by the small-pox of the worst kind. Among the victims are young Count VILLANUEVA, only son of the distinguished PEREZLOS, who for a long time held the office of *Intendente*; and the wife of Señor Don LAMBERTO FERNANDEZ. The late Norther, however, will drive away the disease, if it only lasts long enough.

The opera troupe continues to draw well. The bouffe commence next week, BONCONI'S being the first in the list.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Planning and Proclaiming on the Capital.

THE CITY BARRICADED AND IN ARMS.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

Arrest of the Secretary to the United States Legation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The last advices which you received from this country left us under a plan—the plan proclaimed by General ZULOAGA, and known as the "Plan of Tacubaya." You must now know that that plan, after an existence of one month and three days, has disappeared. It passed quietly away and there is left in its place the most complete chaos of Government.

The Government of COMONFORT, with the weak ZULOAGA as a tool, fell trembling, or rather dashed, to the ground. It dissolved by the weakness and imbecility and vacillating disposition of its principal figurehead. Poor ZULOAGA has made himself a subject for ridicule in all parts. After creating a plan, for which he received a large sum, he turned round and became a supporter of *Comonfortism*, the Government, the Constitution.

On the morning of the 11th inst. we began to realise the fact that two parties had pronounced during the night—both against the plan. These boys—one for the Constitution and *Comonfort*, the school system—the rule of the Church, the priests and SANTA ANA. This last movement was headed by ZULOAGA, the hero of the plan of Tacubaya. ZULOAGA was verdant enough to go to the Palace the same morning, and the same morning found he was made a prisoner for his audacity.

COMONFORT, ever ready to fall on his feet, lost no time in setting himself right with the Pronunciados. He proclaimed JUAREZ President, and at once discharged him from prison. Comonfort placed himself at the head of the army. The National Guard and troops-of-the-line at once took his side, and he soon became as beloved as ever by the Democracy.

Since that two days of fighting have occurred, and another brisk day is likely to ensue to-day.

POSTSCRIPT, 3½ O'CLOCK A. M.—The firing recommenced shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. It lasted till 8. My room is exposed to the fire of the theatres "Nacional" and "Iturbide," and I have been compelled to stop writing. We shall now have a truce for three hours, and I trust the mail will get safely out of the city and on to the Tacubaya.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE OUTBREAK AND ITS CAUSES.

We are again in receipt by the steamship *Tennessee*, of most exciting and important news from the Mexican Republic. The worst fears entertained since our last have been more than fully realized. The capital is barricaded and in arms; the blood of citizens has already been shed therein; and a universal civil war seems now to depend upon this distracted and unhappy country.

This movement at the capital was so sudden and unexpected as it was violent. The situation of all was turned at the time to the favorable condition organizing in the interior; Comonfort seemed strong in the support of the garrison and people of the district; and none for a moment dreamed that even then two other revolutionary plots were fully matured and only waiting for opportunity. All at once, on the evening of Sunday, the 9th, the city was thrown into consternation by the appearance of two distinct programmes, proclaiming resistance to the new order of things, and calling the people to arms. One of these was in the name of the extreme radical or "Ultra-Puro" Party, of which the Vice-President, JUAREZ, now out of prison, is chief; the other is that of the Santa Ana Party, now headed, singularly enough, by General ZULOAGA, the very person who inaugurated the recent coup d'état in the name of COMONFORT.

The people responded according to their sentiments and prejudices, or perhaps the circumstances of the moment. Those ranged themselves on the side of the Ultra-Puros; those under the old banner of SANTA ANA; while the remainder stood faithful to COMONFORT, or took no side at all. The Santanists were fortunate enough in the beginning to get possession of the citadel, the Convent of San Domingo, and that of San Augustin; the Radicals adopted a guerrilla sort of warfare with a free range of the streets, which they barricaded as occasion might require; while the Government party held the balance of the city. Business of course was suspended, most of the shops closed, and martial law at once proclaimed.

There appeared, however, at first, a sort of hesitation to come hand to hand. Firing was kept up all over the city, from the streets and the housetops, but no combined movement was made. The Santanists contented themselves with fortifying their position, and COMONFORT hesitated; in the meantime the radicals seemed to have the city all to themselves, and continued to fan the flames of popular fury by intemperate appeals like these:

TO THE MEXICAN PEOPLE.

Twenty-five days of conspiracy and intrigue among the enemies of the people, and the bosom of the army, have succeeded in consummating the most infamous crime against the sovereignty of the nation, the laws and his Excellency the President. In the hands of the Highest, which thereby proclaims, to place the country in the hands of a few fanatical hypocrites and base tyrannies for their own elevation and aggrandizement.

Be not deceived, countrymen. The designs of these traitors and their accomplices are concealed under the well-worded programme issued at Tacubaya; but be you on the alert and sound your vengeance. These miserable wretches have put themselves beyond the pale of the law. We are in the midst of a great revolution.

To arms, citizens! The revolution is proclaimed, and let it organize in the name of the Constitution.

(Signed) ANGEL TRIAS, General-in-Chief.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The hour for the vindication of our rights has arrived. The Democratic Party, calumniated, betrayed and disgraced in the eyes of the nation, by those who had invoked its name only to destroy it, for their own elevation and aggrandizement, has been providentially furnished an occasion when, with the support of reason, and the law, and in harmony with its own oath, it can show of what it is composed, and do works by which it would be willing to be judged.

It proclaims not vengeance, because it is strong; it invokes no unpurvorable passions, because it is just; it makes no appeal to the passions, because it has faith in the hearts of the people. "Honor to labor, honor to merit, and opposition to every form of tyranny," is written on its triumphant banners. Evil-doers, usurpers, traitors, and those who make traffic of the sweat of the laboring classes, the blood of the people are its only enemies.

With our strength united, the prosperity of the nation, and we shall soon see this whole system of lawless, exclusive privileges and monopolies, this fabric of tyranny and wrong done away with, and the sovereignty of the people and the empire of the law again restored.

In the name of the Constitutional Committee.

FIGHTING COMMENCES IN EARNEST.

In this way things stood till about noon the 14th inst., when the Government troops moved forward to the vicinity of the Convent of San Augustin. Fire was at once opened upon them, and returned with a will. This was serious work, and the alarm now became great throughout the city and the fighting general. Two cannon shots were fired from the Profess up through the Calle del Espiritu Santo and Calle Puente del Espiritu Santo. From the tower of the Profess, also, a few shots were directed upon San Augustin, and musketry was to be heard in every direction—from the citadel, the custom-houses, Santo Domingo, and, in fact, pretty much all over the city. Balls were flying through the air in every direction. The firing lasted until dark, and forty-eight lives were reported to be lost in the city of San Augustin alone—attacking government troops and twenty-nine pronunciados. The former were successful in taking the Convent San Augustin and other points contiguous and important to dislodge the pronunciados in the convent.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

The fighting was not renewed until the next day, (Saturday, the 16th,) till about 1 P. M. It commenced, says the *Extra-Diario*, in the region of Santo Domingo and the Custom-house. From here the action extended to San Jacinto and the Santa Clara, and seven musketry and small field-pieces were blazing away from the towers of the Profess and San Augustin.

The fire of the pronunciados in the Custom-house and Santo Domingo was returned by the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY, Feb. 2.

Common Pleas—*Part II*.—Nos. 146, 147, 253, 255, 256, 270, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348.

Superior Court—Circuit.—Nos. 97, 113, 116, 122, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148.

Superior Court—General Term.—Nos. 103 to 108, 110 to 125, 114 to 126.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

MOTIONS.

W. E. Brewster et al. vs. *Jas. H. Carrington.*—Plaintiff has a right to a receiver.

Philip Nathan vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

In the Matter of the Petition of A. W. Redding for Receiver.—Motion granted.

R. T. C. Peters et al. vs. *Joseph Brummell et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Ponist vs. *James Ponist.*—Referred back to referee to amend his report in the particulars specified in defendant's notice of motion.

Charles G. Sanford et al. vs. *Charles Brooks.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party. If the whole answer is frivolous, plaintiff must apply for judgment under section 247 of the Code.

Eugene Thorn vs. *Louis A. Deseau.*—Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to plaintiff to renew, &c.

Malcolm Campbell, receiver, vs. *Mary E. Foster et al.*—The injunction must be modified so as to apply to the income of the trust fund, which has become due and payable, &c.

Martha E. Mathewson vs. *John B. Mathewson.*—Referred back to referee to take proofs as to collusion, &c., and also as to marriage, and to make further report.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of opening a public place between Fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and Sixth streets.—Order granted amending original order of June 21, 1856, so as to direct the payment of $1,150, instead of $1,250.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Charles Devlin, Charles H. Ring, and others.*—This was an attachment issued against Mr. Ring for the violation of an injunction obtained on the 4th of January, restraining Mr. Devlin and his appointees from prosecuting any suits against the Corporation for salaries until the further order of the Court. Mr. Ring is the "Superintendent of Street Improvements" appointed by Mr. Devlin. Subsequently to the service of the injunction upon him, he commenced an action in the Marine Court for the recovery of a portion of his salary as such Superintendent, and obtained judgment for $166 66 and costs. An execution was issued upon this judgment and a levy made upon the property of the City. On Saturday, Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation obtained this attachment for the violation of the injunction, and Mr. Ring was arrested and his body produced in Court this morning. After argument, on motion of Mr. Busteed, the defendant was directed to answer the interrogatories filed by the counsel to the corporation to-morrow morning, and purge himself of the alleged contempt. On the consent of Mr. Busteed, Mr. Ring was then allowed to leave Court on his own recognizance.

A large number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Ring were present, and manifested much solicitude in regard to the final disposition of this serious matter.

Judge Bosworth resumed his duties in the Superior Court yesterday. He is still somewhat unwell from the effects of his illness. Judge Duer, we understand, is getting along very comfortably.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The February term of this Court was opened yesterday, and—a very rare occurrence—a grand jury was at once obtained. This has taken place only three times within the past two years. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand inquest:

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

Geo. H. Andrews, John T. Adams, L. Atterbury, Jr., John A. Bunting, Chas. C. Baxton, Edward A. Boyd, Charles W. Bailey, William Barden, William Y. Clark, E. A. Brasbrick, Jean H. Sprague, John L. Dean, Alfred E. Fonks, John W. Howe, James C. Jacobus, J. A. Livingston, John Lyons, Henry Olmstead, John M. Otterbourg, Wm. O'Donnell, Martin Waters, James Radley.

After the oath was administered, Recorder Barnard delivered the following charge. There was some curiosity in the Court to hear it, as it was the first charge to a grand jury made by him since his election. It will be found lucid and interesting:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The Statute of our State makes it the duty of every Court, at which a Grand Jury shall be summoned and sworn, to charge them on the duties they have to perform and their manner of performing them. In pursuance of such requirement I shall first call your attention to those special subjects, on which the law requires me particularly to instruct you, and afterwards make such observations bearing on your duties, as shall strike me to be pertinent and proper.

First—The lottery law.—The opening, setting on foot, carrying on or drawing any lottery in this State or selling or disposing of any tickets of any lottery to be drawn elsewhere, or doing any act in furtherance of such an object is a misdemeanor.

Second—The Election law.—The attempting by bribery, menace or other corrupt means, either directly or indirectly, to influence an elector in giving or withholding his vote, or disturbing or hindering him in the free exercise of his suffrage, is a violation of the statute, for which the offender can be punished.

Third—The Extortion law.—The taking or receiving any fees or compensation, by any officer whatsoever, in this State, for any service greater than is by law allowed for such service, is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is needless to add that this law is almost openly violated.

Fourth—The Liquor Law.—I am required to call your attention to such provisions of the "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," the violation whereof is cognizable in a criminal court, and to instruct you to inquire into all offenses, and present all offenders against said provisions. One of these provisions is, "That no inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day on which a general or special election shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such election shall be held; in any of the cities, towns or villages of this State, to any person whatever as a beverage." In my judgment, the words, "inn, tavern or hotel keeper," as used in this section of the act, mean such persons only as have taken out licenses for inns, taverns or hotels, pursuant to the provisions of this act. I therefore charge you that you are not to find any indictment under the provisions of this section, except against such persons as have taken out licenses under the act; but there are some provisions which apply to all persons, whether licensed or not. Among them, are the selling or giving (knowingly) to any pauper, inmate of any poorhouse or almshouse, any strong or spirituous liquors; or the adulterating or mixing liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs, or knowingly selling such poisonous and deleterious mixtures; all of which offences are declared to be misdemeanors.

Fifth—The Usury Law.—The statute prescribes that the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, shall not be greater than seven per cent. for one year upon one hundred dollars, or after that rate, for a greater or less sum, for a longer or shorter period. This statute has been almost a dead letter since its passage. The Civil Courts regarded such portions of it as were within their cognizance with disfavor; they designated it a hard and unconscionable defence, and when a defendant being in default, applied for leave to plead, they invariably imposed as one of the conditions of granting it, that usury should not be set up. They required the facts constituting the usury to be accurately and minutely stated, and in case the proof varied, even slightly from the facts alleged, they held the defence not substantiated. This strictness has, it is true, by some recent decisions been somewhat relaxed, but the defence is, nevertheless, still disfavored by the Civil Courts. The juries in Civil Courts also laid hold of every plausible pretext and theory to enable them to find against the defence; and the instances in which a defendant pleading usury had a verdict were exceedingly rare. This it became proverbial among the legal profession that success on a plea of usury was scarcely to be looked for in any case. It is almost impossible to see the reasons for passing this law, or discover the benefits to be derived from its enforcement. It offers a strong inducement to commit perjury, and affords opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity to avoid the penalties attached to its violation, which, I have every reason to believe, are too often taken advantage of. Money, which enables us to carry on business transactions, should be as free and unshackled in its use or disposal as goods or any article of value. The same principles that apply to the necessity of free trade in business pursuits are equally strong in favor of an unrestricted use of money. An abolition of the law would make the article more plentiful, obtained on easier terms, and reduce the present rate of interest. It is true that, in times of great stringency, short loans would temporarily command a large premium—depending, however, in some measure on the nature of the security—but that would be of short duration, and would soon rectify itself. It is to be hoped that our Legislature will see the importance of repealing all laws relating to this subject, and give the same freedom of action to dealers in money that they do to those engaged in other pursuits and occupations. Still, gentlemen, so long as it is a law, disregarding unrepealed on our statute book, it must be observed and enforced; and if any case should be brought before you, sustained by sufficient proofs, you must find an indictment.

Every few months past crime seems to have been steadily on the increase in this City, greater than was to have been expected from the advance of population. The only way to check this is by a resolute and determined action on the part of all concerned with or interested in the administration of criminal law—criminal magistrates, jurors, police and the press; without the cordial coöperation of all these, the desired effect cannot be produced. If any one of these is relax in the performance of its portion of the duty or stands in opposition, the efforts of the others are in a very great degree paralyzed. I trust that I shall receive the coöperation of all these in the discharge of my duties, and that by such coöperation this increase of crime may be checked. The press is a powerful engine for good or evil, according as it may be wielded. It can do much towards sustaining or bringing into disrepute our courts, both civil and criminal. The moral influence of the action of a criminal court depends much upon the line of conduct adopted by the press.

On the Police devolves the duty of, in the first instance preventing the commission of crime and secondly, after its commission, of ferretting out and arresting the offenders. Of course, if they are remiss, crime will meet with but little obstacle, and on the other hand their efforts will be fruitless, if not seconded by the higher officers of the law. Our police force is totally inadequate for the requirements of this City. No fault can be found with or blame attached to the present body of men—that I know of. They promptly perform their duties and assist in bringing offenders to justice as faithfully as can be expected from their paucity of numbers. The city of London, with a population, certainly not more than four times as numerous as that of New-York, has some 8,000 policemen; whereas, here when our whole force is full, we only have some 1,300 men on active patrol duty. The appointment of many of the old and valuable members of the former Municipal force to the Metropolitan police would be of great service in the prompt arrest and punishment of violators of law. The knowledge they have acquired by years passed in the service would be a very great auxiliary to the criminal magistrates in this City. The occupation of a policeman is a profession of itself, requiring an aptitude for the business and a knowledge of character to be obtained only by years of attention and study.

On the petit jurors devolves the duty of not allowing specious pleas and defences or a consideration of the punishment that may be inflicted to render them captious and hypercritical in the examination of evidence, and thus render abortive all efforts that may have been made to bring the offender so far towards his deserts. The disagreements of petit jurors on insufficient grounds, give hope and confidence to villains of all kinds and grades to violate the law, and then calculate the chances of escape by the reasonable expectation of their triers failing to find a verdict.

On the Court devolves the duty of trying the prisoner according to the rules of law, of being careful in the admission and rejection of evidence, in his various rulings and in his charge, so that, if the prisoner should be convicted on the merits, a new trial shall not be granted through any error on its part. After the conviction of the prisoner, then it becomes their duty to pass sentence. The passing of sentence is the most difficult and unpleasant duty of a criminal Magistrate. If no discretion were committed to him, the statute had fixed and defined punishment for each crime, and no alternative was left except to follow their directions, then this duty would be unpleasant, but not difficult. The statutes, however, have not fixed a defined punishment, but, on the contrary, have invested the criminal Magistrates with large discretion. It is in the exercise of this discretion that the difficulty of this duty consists. It is a necessary inference from the conferring of this discretion, that the same punishment is not to be meted out to different individuals who have been convicted of the same grade of crime. The magnitude of the particular offence, the frequency of its commission, the startling and alarming nature of it, the antecedents of the prisoner, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and the effect that will be produced on the prisoner by the punishment, are all to be taken into consideration, and according to the weight they may respectively have in any particular case, the punishment is to be measured. Justice should ever be tempered with mercy, but it is not always easy to decide where mercy should end and justice begin. In some cases it should be exceedingly severe, while in others it should be very light. But in all cases it should be neither so severe as to excite sympathy and thus operate in the criminal's favor, nor so light as to offer in reality a premium for the repetition and commission of the like or other crimes. It will thus be seen, and I think admitted by all, that the Court has the most difficult and arduous duty of all to perform. The minds of all men are not constituted alike, and it is not to be expected that in so large a community, the Court can on all occasions escape censure. This Court, however, will endeavor to perform the duties devolved on it, as that the other aids to a prompt and efficient administration of criminal justice shall have no cause to complain of its non-coöperation.

You, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, form an important part in our system of criminal law. Without you this Court is powerless to act. The first step for you is to find an indictment. Not more than twenty-three or less than sixteen shall be sworn on the Grand Jury. It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one, when found. You will appoint one of yours number to act as clerk and keep minutes of your proceedings, which, when so directed by you, shall be delivered to the District-Attorney. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and it is his duty to attend whenever required by you for either the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence or giving you advice upon any legal matter. He will issue subpœnas and bring witnesses before you. He is also allowed at all times to appear before you, on his request, for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before you. But no District-Attorney, officer, or any other person is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. Any disclosure by any of you of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person, for a felony, not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor, for which the person so disclosing can be punished by fine and imprisonment. You can set your own hours of meeting and adjourning, but, owing to the great amount of business to be transacted by you, I would suggest that you sit during the same hours as those occupied by the Court. Your foreman can administer oaths to witnesses; he can also excuse any of your number. You can originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors, but you will save the time of yourselves and the District-Attorney from being unnecessarily taken up, if many of the cases should be heard before a committing magistrate. It is not a matter of course for you to find an indictment because a complaint is made before you, but you should, at least, require such evidence to be produced before you as would, unexplained, call for conviction at the hands of a petit jury. You should go further than this, when anything excites your suspicion that the charge may not be sustainable, and require the appearance of any witnesses whom you may be informed, or have reason to suppose, have any knowledge of the matter, and then, on the whole evidence, decide whether or not the charge is sustained. The finding of an indictment, although not in law cause for presuming that a man has been guilty, yet in the community at large, casts a suspicion upon the person charged, and is liable to leave a stain on his character, although he be acquitted on trial. It therefore behooves you to be cautious, and not, by too hasty action, be instrumental in casting a blight on one of the, if not the, most important attributes of a man's reputation. With these remarks, gentlemen, you will proceed to the discharge of your duties.

When his Honor had concluded, the petit jury were called, and those who did not answer to their names were fined $25 each. Several made the usual excuses, which in a few cases only were held valid. The Court, without trying any prisoners, then adjourned to this day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for the N. w-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon Saturday: 56 bbls. Ashes, 5,637 bbls. Flour, 550 bags Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 235 bags Malt, 626 bags Oats, 2,016 pkgs. Provisions, and 895 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50@$5 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales having transpired since our last of about 1,200 bags, in lots, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for within our range. Java, 15¾c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 9¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¾c. Maracaibo, at 9¾c.@12¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₩ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857.	1856.
Bahia, bags	1,600	13,675
Ceylon, bags	2,750	—
Java, pkgs	10,675	2,620
Laguayra, bags	796	—
Maracaibo, bags	293	5,032
Rio, bags	89,643	71,452
Total pkgs	106,357	91,979

In Baltimore, last week, there were no receipts of Rio Coffee; the sales of which reached 4,400 bags at from 9¾c.@10½c., ₩ lb., leaving in first hands, on Saturday, a stock of 46,200 bags.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bales, including Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for State and Western Flour. The current receipts are light, but the demand is moderate, home dealers being the principal buyers, and these purchase only such lots as they want for immediate use. Prices are heavy and drooping. Sales, 4,250 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 45
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 40
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 4 60
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 5 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$4 ₩ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at limited rates. Sales 350 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 40@$5 60. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3 62½ 75 for fair to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged and steady at $3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn is more freely offered at lower rates, yet the demand is limited. Sales 10,500 bushels new crop at 64c.@65c. for Jersey Yellow; 66c.@68c. for Yellow Southern; and 68c.@70c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, but steady at 70c.@72c. ₩ bushel. 2,000 bushels State Barley brought 78c.@78c., ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 43c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@44c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 36c.@37c. for Southern. ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston during the week of 100 bales Gunny Bags at 10c.; and 440 bales Gunny Bagging, part at 11c.@11¼c., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales here: 650 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 700 bales North River Hay were received and stored, in the absence of a satisfactory market for it. Holders asked $1, and buyers offered 90c. ₩ 100 lbs., for it. 25 bales only were sold at the latter rate. In Savannah, during the week, the Hay market was more active, and as the large supply there was owned by a few strong parties, prices were pretty well supported. One cargo of Eastern arrived, and was sold from the wharf in lots at $1 05. Another of Northern brought 80c. In large lots probably Eastern would not command over 90c. We quote from store: Eastern, $1 25; Northern, $1.

HEMP—100 bales sold in Boston at $90 ₩ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—Are in rather better demand at former prices.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 1½c.@3c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $26@$27 ₩ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—The demand is limited, at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 29th reports a good inquiry for Lumber on Northern orders, but none for the West Indies. Resawed, $14@$16; rough-edge, $13@$14. Timber has been arriving freely, and has met with a good inquiry; better for shipping timber than the inferior grades. Sales of both qualities have been made at full rates. Our quotations cover the extremes of transactions: Shipping Timber, $8@$12; Mill Timber, $5@$7. The total exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been 648,131 feet, including 120,000 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The market appears inactive; quotations are unaltered. Porto Rico, 20c.@26c.; Cuba Muscavado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.
Clayed Cuba	901	—	450	—
Cuba Muscovado	871	—	490	1,365
New-Orleans	—	635	—	446
Porto Rico	101	—	135	—
Total	1,963	635	1,075	1,811

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 29—Turpentine—Sales of 2,562 bbls. at $2 50@$2 55 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50@$1 55 for hard, ₩ 280 lbs.—an advance of 5c. ₩ bbl. on last sales. Spirits—Sales of 800 bbls. at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon—an advance of 1c. ₩ gallon. Resin—Sales of 800 bbls. common at 90c. ₩ bbl. Cotton—Sales of 37 bales Middling to good Middling, at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

OILS—Are generally inactive at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed by factors. Sales 260 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 75 for Mess, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Total stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn Feb. 1, 9,992 bbls., against 10,556 bbls. Jan 1, 1858, and 14,831 bbls. Feb. 1, 1857. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard appears in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $12 25@$14 for extra do.; $8@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$24 ₩ tc. Stock of Beef in the packing-yards to day, 27,723 tcs. and bbls., against 38,944 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1858, and 21,672 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1857 Beef Hams $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—12c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales here, 170 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 2,600 tcs. clean, and 71,000 bushels rough; the *Sales* included all the clean received, at from $2 50@$3 60, mainly at $2 87½@$3 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.; and 30,000 bushels rough at from 68c.@90c. ₩ bushel; *Exports*, 3,400 tcs. clean, including 1,320 tcs. to New-York, and leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 3,632 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were *received*, 106 tcs. clean, and 36,390 bushels rough; *sold*, 1,100 tcs. clean, at from $3 56½@$3 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.; and *exported*, 484 tcs. clean, including 439 tcs. to New-York.

SALTPETRE—2,100 bags Crude sold in Boston since Wednesday last at 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: *Deer*—San Juan, ₩ lb., 28c.@30c.; Bolivar, 25c.@28c.; Sisal, 27½c.@30c.; Vera Cruz, 28c.@30c.; Chagres, 24c.@25c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25c.@26c.; Missouri, 18c.@20c.; Texas and Arkansas, 12c.@15c.; Florida, 15c.@16c., cash. *Goat*—Tampico, ₩ lb., 34c.@36c.; Vera Cruz, 33c.@34c.; Curacoa, No. 1, each 30c.@35c.; Curacoa, No. 2, each 20c.@25c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; 6 months.

TOBACCO—The following is a report of the movement in domestic tobacco, at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, during January:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1858—hhds.	4,390	254	—	4,644
Received since	213	130	—	343
Total	4,603	384	—	4,987
Delivered since	911	109	—	1,020
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds.	3,692	275	—	3,967
Stock same time 1857	5,252	195	2	5,547

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, there prevailed a fair inquiry from manufacturers, and sales were reported of 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at previous prices; 125 bales Texas, on private terms; 375 bales Mediterranean and South American, 120 bales East India and 60 bales Cape, at various prices, as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¾d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 36, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, S. T. MONTGOMERY, MATHIAS CLARK, } School Officers of the Eighth W

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals for building 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.
Feb. 1, 1858.

DANCING.

A. DORWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 608 Broadway, New-York.
No. 192 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

CARD.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.—The Executive Committee of the CALICO DRESS SOCIETY, gratefully acknowledge the reception of the following donations of calico, muslins, &c., to be made up, after the Ball, into dresses for the poor of New-York:

From Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR—200 yards of calico, of various patterns.

From the Ladies of the New-York Hotel—100 yards of calico.

From Messrs. URSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 1,000 yards of muslin, assorted colors.

From Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 5 pieces of good, fast-colored calico.

ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWNE,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECOND-hand billiard tables, complete with a fine stock of cloths, balls, cues and cue leathers.
WM. H. GRIFFITH,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 93 Ann-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of casting made at moderate prices with dispatch by USAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, Quarries of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
STRASBURGER & HUEN,
No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

A FINE LOT OF COUNTERS, SHELVING and show-cases now at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., are offered for sale at almost any price. For particulars, call at No. 6 Cortlandt-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

H. V. POORE.
NEW AND COMPLETE MAP
OF ALL THE
RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
In Operation, Progress and Projected.
PUBLISHED BY JOHN E. SCHULTZ & CO.,
AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL,
Office, No. 6 Courtlandt-st., New-York.
Price of Pocket Edition, $1. On Rollers, $3.

Over 420 distinct lines constitute more than 26,000 miles of completed road, upwards of 1,500 miles in progress, and 12,000 in contemplation, are laid down upon it, making a total of nearly 40,000 miles of railroad in operation, progress or projected in the United States. These lines are distinctly and correctly laid down. It is also a County Map, showing the counties, as well as the States, through which each road passes. Every city or town upon the line of each road is also given, thus making it useful to the traveler, as well as the engineer and financier.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.
STANFORD & DELISSER have in press:
I.
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert." "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c.; uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.
II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.
A gracefully-written paraphrase of the Gospels adapted for youth, and garnished with the gems and pearls of wisdom, suggested by the "Great Biography." (On the 8th Feb.)
III.
THE PEOPLE'S PSALTER. Enlarged Edition.
Edited by Dr. Muhlenberg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed:
JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO.) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall st. Signed.
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st ult. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM J. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORR, TESCHEMACHER & CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J. MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

NOTICE.—A. RAMSEY McCOY RETIRES THIS day from the firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., on account of ill-health. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by EDMUND M. YOUNG and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who have associated with them, from this date, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK, and will continue the Hide and Leather business, as heretofore, under the name, style and firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
EDMUND M. YOUNG,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
F. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 15 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with E. S. CAVERLY, at No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York.
P. E. LAWTON,
H. E. CAVERLY.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY L. STONE RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS!—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 585 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

$1 FOR TWELVE WRITING LESSONS, or $10 for three months, 72 lessons in Penmanship, double-entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, to qualify young men for business, at Mr. PAINE'S Academy, No. 63 Bowery, New-York, No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 50 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Separate rooms for ladies, both day and evening.
"As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, prepares men and boys practically for business. Gentlemen may secure a private room at only $30 for a full commercial. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Private desks $15. Pupils are taught practically on plans of real business.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. *Students received at any time.* Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a new pupils and pupil for class or private instruction, in double-entry book-keeping, and mercantile penmanship and arithmetic. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 387 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.; and No. 909 Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 49 4th-st., corner of Madison-av., opens its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,360 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thorough teacher of the English branches in a Young Ladies' School, of some experience, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Address N. Y., care of Miller & Co., No. 646 Broadway.

A LADY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Details of the Mexican news, brought to New-Orleans by the Tennessee, are important and exciting. When the mail left Vera Cruz there had been several days' fighting in the Capital between the Constitutional Government and the Constitutional Party on one hand, and the Pronunciados, including the Conservatives, Monarchists and the Church on the other. General ZULOAGA, the man who instigated the late coup d'état, had turned traitor, and had put himself at the head of the SANTA ANA party. The Government of Don Domingo and Don Anaya was very severe at both these points, and many on both sides were killed. Besides the Citadel, fighting was kept up over the whole city; business was at a stand still; and all peaceable citizens, who could, were leaving the Capital. On the 11th, an armistice, to extend until the next day at 7 o'clock P. M., was agreed upon between the rival leaders, but no arrangement was concluded, and the war was recommenced with increased bitterness. It was progressing at latest dates, as will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, and there was no immediate prospect of peace. It is impossible to form any conjecture as to which party will triumph,—probably both will be so exhausted by the struggle as to be unfit to carry on the Government of the country. The Secretary to the United States Legation had been placed under arrest, but released after a short time, for peaceably endeavoring to prevent the seizure of some Mexican property.

We receive interesting intelligence from Havana by the *Empire City* at this port. The Spanish officials are highly gratified at the capture of WALKER. They were disposed to make a display of their satisfaction by fêting Commodore PAULDING, on the occasion of his recent visit. The Commodore, however, was prevented by the prevalence of yellow fever and small-pox from making a long stay in the port of Havana. Our correspondent contradicts the report, circulated by some city papers, that SANTA ANA was in Havana. That chieftain is still in New-Granada, waiting for a favorable opportunity, which seems to have arrived, to raise his standard in the Mexican Republic. The Spanish fleet, about which so much has been written, was making a peaceable cruise, for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. The large and increasing revenues sent by CUBA to the home Government, it would appear that he excels as a financier, as well as a soldier and General. It is reported that he will transmit to Spain the sum of $2,000,000.

Senator DOOLITTLE yesterday presented a petition signed by ninety-seven citizens of the United States, praying that Congress should take measures for the immediate purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for the annexation of that piece of property to our Union. The right of petitions is a sacred one, and any number of citizens may petition Congress to purchase anything—Queen VICTORIA's crown jewels, the pictures of the Pope, or the harem of the Sultan. But citizens of the United States who have a craving for the property of other nations, and who desire to obtain what they want by a regular purchase, should remember that it takes two to make a bargain, and where there is a purchaser, there must also be a seller.

In the case of Cuba, it will hardly do to imitate the fine gentleman of the stage, who meets a charming woman, and immediately exclaims, "She is an angel, by this light!—and I must have her." However desirable Cuba may be as an addition to our national domain, it can hardly be considered a good piece of commercial diplomacy to proclaim to all the world beforehand that we must and will make the purchase at any price. Such a declaration would be more likely to defeat than to advance the object of our ambition. There has never been a time when a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba would be less likely to be successful than the present. Spain now possesses a more stable Government than she has had before in fifty years,—she is less embarrassed for money than she has been since the war of liberation, and the birth of a Prince of the Asturias has rekindled the national pride of her haughty people and made them more than ever unwilling to mutilate the kingdom to which he is the heir. It is the height of folly to underrate the power, or to ignore the susceptibilities of Spain, and the only way in which we can ever hope to achieve the annexation for which Mr. DOOLITTLE's petitioners pray will be found for us and not by us. Debates and declamations can but adjourn the hour at which such a consummation, if it is ever to arrive, will come about in the course of nature and diplomacy.

Moreover, the acquisition of Cuba as at present urged is purely a Southern speculation, a chimera bred in the swamps of the Gulf and nursed by the centaurs of the Mississippi. Until the South learns to conduct itself with a greater show of fairness towards the North, than it has done in the affair of Kansas, it may as well dismiss all thoughts of Northern support in the acquisition of a vast slaveholding territory like Cuba, to be immediately cut up into at least three States and thrown into the Senate and the House in the shape of a dozen or more enthusiasts of oligarchy.

If Spain were actually desirous of selling the Island, the United States, in the actual condition of our politics, could hardly be induced to buy it. And the subject, in whatever light it may be looked at, is really not worth a serious discussion at the present time. This we are aware affords us no reason to expect that Congress will abstain from discussing it. But as we now enjoy the privilege of paying exorbitant tribute to Queen ISABELLA in the shape of duties on cigars, we should be glad to hope that some of our statesmen in the course of the present session would find the time and the ability to compass negotiations for putting our trade with the Spanish colonies on a much better and more equable footing than it enjoys at present. We can do nothing by badgering Spain with propositions for the moment, but we may bring her to better terms than we now enjoy in our trade with her colonies.

General William Walker and the Administration.

The speech made by General WALKER at Mobile, which will be found in *extenso* in another part of this morning's TIMES, merits general attention. It embodies the damaging disclosures of a person who is satisfied that he has nothing further to hope or expect from powerful accomplices. It shows conclusively that the breach between the filli-busters and the President is irreparable, and that WALKER and his schemes must, therefore, sink into insignificance. Nothing but the virtual connivance of the Government ever made them formidable or gave them any chance of success.

General WALKER in this speech does not hesitate to publish to the world the private conversations and assurances which he had received from the President and his Cabinet. This may be a very improper and unfair proceeding,—but that does not change the character of the facts revealed.

General WALKER states that previous to his late expedition to Nicaragua, Mr. BUCHANAN assured one of the General's confidential friends, who had called upon him on his behalf, that he regarded WALKER as just as truly the President of Nicaragua as he was President of the United States:—that he sympathized entirely with his proceedings, and would protect him against interruption from the English men-of-war, even at the hazard of war with Great Britain. He asserts that he subsequently received from members of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, similar assurances; and that special pains were taken by the Administration to induce him to rely upon the active sympathy and effective aid of the Government. Gen. WALKER further asserts that, after the President had changed his sentiments and decided to oppose his expedition to Nicaragua, a member of the Cabinet urged him to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to embroil that country in a war with Spain, which might end in the transfer of Cuba, first to Mexico and then to the United States. Even General WALKER professes to have been shocked at the immorality of such a proposition,—though he ingenuously acknowledges that his principal objection to it rests upon the fact that, in the event of success, Cuba would have become a Free State.

These revelations of the discomfited filli-buster are not especially creditable to the moral tone of the Federal Administration. They exhibit the President as the duplicate of WALKER in all but his courage and steadiness of purpose, and the Cabinet as a nest for hatching small but very culpable conspiracies against the peace and the property of our neighbors.

The official organ will, of course, be charged with the duty of exculpation. We wish we could look for anything more pertinent from that quarter than very vehement and wholesome, but very inconclusive, vituperation of the hero who has spread these revelations before the public.

Lecompton Logic.

The Lecompton Constitution involves its advocates in some very curious casuistic dilemmas. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for example, gives us the following specimen of the logic to which it is driven:

"The opponents of the Lecompton Constitution contend, that in not referring the whole of it for popular approval or condemnation, the Convention forces it upon the people *nolens volens*. It is true, it may be in opposition to the popular will in many of its provisions. *But Congress cannot prove it to be so, without returning it to be voted on by the people.* And we hold that it should *not be returned* unless it has been *previously* proved to Congress to misrepresent the popular will. On this ground its acceptance is unavoidable."

Suppose we apply this kind of reasoning to another subject. A horse, if thirsty, should be led out to water. But it cannot be proved that he is thirsty, except by leading him out to see if he will drink. And we hold that he should not be led out, unless it has been *previously* proved that he is thirsty. On this ground it is impossible that he should be led out at all!

Congress is not called upon to "return" the Lecompton Constitution either for approval or disapproval. All it has to do is to act upon the *application* of Kansas for *admission* into the Union whenever that application shall be made. Whether Kansas *does* apply or not, is a matter of fact, which Congress must decide upon such evidence as it may be able to obtain. Kansas can only be represented, properly or actually, by a majority of her inhabitants. If Congress is satisfied that a majority of the people of Kansas apply for admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, then it may, if it thinks fit, grant that request. But if, in point of fact, a minority only make this application, then it is no application at all, and Congress has no shadow of right to treat it as the act of Kansas. All the sophistry in the world cannot obscure so plain a point.

If the circumstances of the case were a little different, we are confident the Richmond *Enquirer* would have no difficulty in seeing it in the same light. Suppose ELI THAYER, with a colony of emigrant Abolitionists, should get control of the political machinery of Arizona or New-Mexico,—hold a Convention, frame an Anti-Slavery Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union: would the *Enquirer* insist that Congress had no right to reject the application, or return the Constitution, without *previously* ascertaining whether it was or was not in accordance with the will of the people? A precedent of this sort, established by Congress, may become troublesome hereafter to those who are now most eager for its recognition.

A RAILROAD CHAPLAIN.—It can hardly be a questionable point that some of our great Railroad enterprises would have been more profitably conducted if the managers had enjoyed, and heeded, the services of a sound orthodox preacher. The lack of morality has had as much to do with the depreciation of Railroad stocks, in many cases, as the lack of financial tact and knowledge, and we imagined that this fact was about to be officially acknowledged when we read a paragraph which has been recently published in the journals of the West, stating that the "Illinois Central" kept a chaplain. The assertion is founded on the fact of a clergyman named Osmon having stated at a meeting of ministers that he was a the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and had been very successful in his labors. But it does not appear that Mr. OSMON has been employed as to exhaust his capacity of sacred usefulness. His mission is to preach to the settlers on the lands of the Company which lie along the road, which are, as yet, so sparely peopled that they cannot afford to maintain the stated preaching of the gospel. The Company have, therefore, employed Mr. OSMON to minister to their spiritual wants, and we trust with the eminent success which he acknowledges. Surely then, there can be no objection to an extension of his labors, and the stockholders should insist upon a mission to the managers.

France and Virginia.

Those famous Southern Conventions, which have so much amused the rest of mankind, are, after all, about to vindicate themselves by bearing precious fruit. That unsleeping sentinel of Southern rights, the *Argus*, of Norfolk, Va., has discerned afar off a glorious phenomenon, the existence of which it made known to the world on Saturday morning last. It has discovered that the mission of Mr. WM. BALLARD PRESTON to Europe "in behalf of the Western and Virginia Railroads, has been successful, and that Mr. PRESTON has succeeded in making arrangements *with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between the ports of Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Virginia!*"

This news is almost too good to be true; and if we had found it in any less intelligent and responsible sheet, we should have been disposed to regard it as a mere flight of the imagination. But, of course, whatever the *Argus* says must be accepted once for all, and we may regard it as a "fixed fact," that the American or at least the Virginian flag, will shortly float above the waters of the Loire, and be carried in triumph around that noble statue of JOAN OF ARC, which rises so proudly in the chief square of the ancient city, rescued by the saintly maiden's supernatural faith and force, four centuries ago. Precisely *how* the four steamers are to reach the quays of Orleans, after crossing the Atlantic, does not yet appear; but, as they will doubtless be provided with Norfolk pilots, we presume that there will be no difficulty in their ascending the Loire at all seasons, and throughout its entire length; nor should we be surprised to hear that a further "arrangement" has been made for their going on *via* this and that canal even to the junction of the Saone and the Rhone, and there connecting by way of Lyons and Berlin with sailing-packets from Canton through to St. Petersburg. The consequences of such an amplification of the original plan of "direct trade," upon the development of Southern agriculture, would be indeed stupendous, and Gov. WISE might soon be gratified by seeing the "centre" of the commerce of the world transferred to his own Pungoteague. We are not informed when the first steamer may be expected, nor even at what time the stock of this new Transatlantic Company will be thrown upon the market, if, indeed, New-York is to be allowed to dabble in so grand a scheme at all, for it is just possible that their Paris Bourse may absorb the whole enterprise. Nevertheless, we congratulate our Virginian neighbors, but we trust that this sudden impetus to their prosperity will not so inflate their funds as to make them indifferent to their precious "fundum," and draw their attention entirely away from oyster-planting and from President-making; for however well Virginia may be able to get along without us, we must have our bivalves and our Chief Magistrates, and we know not where to look for them if the gates of the Chesapeake are to be closed to us while they are opened to all the world beside.

Management of Gas Companies.

We publish in another column a remonstrance from a stockholder in a Gas Company, against the remarks we have made from time to time upon the management of some of these establishments. As our correspondent frankly confesses that he has a pecuniary interest in the business, we have the advantage of him, for we have no other concern in it than that which is identical with the public welfare.

Our correspondent is not a very skillful controversialist, for he bases his whole plea upon two or three propositions, which he assumes to be true, but which no one else will for a moment admit. It is absurd to say that a Gas Company is not a monopoly, and that nobody is obliged to purchase its gas who does not choose to do so. Theoretically this may be true,—but practically it is utterly and ridiculously false. The law may permit competition: but possession of the street pipes,—which cannot be duplicated at pleasure,—is a barrier against it much stronger than the law:—and when the choice offered to a household is between sitting in darkness and using a single company's gas, it can scarcely be said, with strict propriety, that they are entirely free. A charter confers upon a Gas Company special and practically exclusive privileges,—and the public, which grants the charter, has a right to insist that its powers shall not be abused. The exclusive right of selling a particular article which everybody must have, is one of immense value, and is liable to constant and very gross abuse. A Gas Company is bound to furnish a good article in a convenient form, and it has a right to such a price for it as shall afford a fair, but not an unreasonable, profit. Whether the Gas Companies of this City perform these duties without exceeding their rights, we have not the means of judging. But in this very ignorance of the public at large they have the means of imposing upon them an inferior article, or of charging for it an exorbitant price.

The meter may be as accurate a measure of the gas consumed as our correspondent says it is. But certainly the Company has no right to charge the consumer a monthly rent for the meter which measures the article purchased. This is an innovation upon all commercial usage. The milkman might as well charge rent for his quart can, the draper for his yard-stick, and the grocer for his scales.

Our correspondent mistakes another ground of complaint against our Companies: It is not that they refuse to sell to a customer who refuses to pay, but that, when a new tenant enters a house, they will not supply him until all previous bills are satisfied. We doubt the propriety or the habit of such a usage in any department of mercantile affairs.

We concede fully the injustice of expecting Gas Companies to perform impossibilities, and recognize them as being engaged in a business of general and very decided utility. They are exposed, we do not doubt, to much unjust and unmerited censure. But they are in the enjoyment of very valuable privileges, and should be held to a rigid account in the performance of the corresponding obligations.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BURR'S REPUTATION.—AARON BURR's reputation is in a very fair way of being essentially improved. Mr. PARTON's half-way championship of his character has stimulated several persons to still more adventurous undertakings in the same direction. BURR's prodigacy has always been considered beyond dispute. He has had the reputation, universally, of having compromised more women in society than any other man of his time, and the statement of his first and most confidential biographer, MATTHEW L. DAVIS, that he left behind him great quantities of damaging letters from these ladies, has kept the whole country in a quivering state of curiosity and indignation ever since.

But it is now boldly denied that any such letters were ever in existence. BURR's last friend, the lady with whom he lived at the close of his life, has stated that she read nearly all his correspondence, and that there was nothing in it to bring a blush to the cheek of any person; and the venerable Judge EDWARDS, who was for many years BURR's intimate friend, now writes a letter, which will be found in another column, stating that BURR himself assured him that there were no letters in his collection which would compromise or injure the reputation of any lady living.

It would be curious if, after all, BURR should be acquitted of the offences which have heaped so much odium upon his head. It is pretty generally conceded now that his political crimes, which led to his trial for treason then, would probably have made him President if he had lived fifty years later:—and it is by no means impossible that a similar revolution may take place in the public judgment of his personal and social character. We shall be very glad of any revelations which show BURR or any other man to have been better than he has been considered.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

We are requested by the Committee of Management for Mr. EVERETT's Lecture this evening, to state that the report which has been widely circulated that all the eligible seats were disposed of, *is entirely untrue*. Over two thousand of as good seats as can be desired, are still to be procured.

This is one of the finest addresses which Mr. EVERETT has ever delivered, and as it is not very probable that he will speak in this City again, we cannot doubt that there are thousands who will gladly embrace this opportunity to hear him.

A CONTROVERSY DECLINED.—The St. Louis *Leader* is publishing a series of letters from "Il Segretario," who has long been known as a correspondent of the Press, addressed to Mr. GREELEY, the editor of the *Tribune*. It seems that the writer some months since proposed a controversy with Mr. GREELEY, in the columns of his own paper, upon a variety of the heresies of which Mr. G. was supposed to be the advocate. To this proposition Mr. GREELEY made the following response:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you invite, but troubles and bereavements are telling upon me, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my pecuniary interest in the *Tribune*, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little ones. As it is, I am trying to get off to Europe, so soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no mood for controversy.

If I were to embark in one with you, I see that so much time would be requisite to dispel illusions and expel mistakes on your part, as to what I do believe and hold, that my first letters would inevitably be dull, however it might be with those that followed them. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Toronto *Globe* announces the selection of the town of Ottawa by the Imperial authorities, as the future seat of government for Canada, and expresses much indignation thereat. Toronto, Montreal and Quebec are all laid on the shelf by this decision, and the Capitol is transferred to a little place numbering a population of only 7,000. The *Globe* says:

"We look upon the idea of Parliament meeting at Quebec with the greatest aversion, and yet we see very little reason to prefer Ottawa. Although within the boundary of Upper Canada, it is composed of a population very different from the other cities of the Western province. The total population in 1851 was 7,760, and of these 4,798—nearly five-eighths of the whole—were Roman Catholics—of whom about half were of French origin, and the remainder Irish. But this is not all. Ottawa is surrounded by a population very similar to that which is found within the city, and it is even less enlightened and progressive than the census returns indicate. A lumbering country never possesses either an educated or an orderly people, and although large parts of the Ottawa district are now agricultural in their character, the population are still affected by the circumstances of the early settlement. As to political principles, or even knowledge, nothing of the kind appears to exist on the Ottawa."

SOMETHING IN DENMARK NOT ALTOGETHER ROTTEN.—It is announced that a new law has recently been passed in Denmark prohibiting newspapers from copying the articles of other journals without giving credit for them. This speaks well for the Danish authorities, but it is not quite creditable to Danish journalists. If a similar law were to be put in force here, the consequences would be disastrous to a great many newspapers, whose editors would be thrown upon their resources for original matter. The King of Denmark is worthy to be a descendant of the philosophical Hamlet, but he probably is not. He li kes to know, when he reads "words, words, words," whose words they are he is reading.

SUBLIMATED SNOBBERY.—One of our City contemporaries, whose name we will not have the unkindness to mention, says that "Mrs. NAPIER, styling herself Lady NAPIER in a Republican country, is an insult to the women of America, by assuming a superiority over them." But he gallantly adds that it is not quite so infamous as for a "man to profanely ask to be called Lord." We are afraid that this sublime Republican was not invited to the ball given by the British Ambassador in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

VALUABLE DONATION TO UNION COLLEGE.—It has been rumored in private circles for some time, that Union College was about to receive a magnificent present of a Cabinet of Minerals and Shells, for which she was to be indebted to the liberality of our townsmen, M. C. DELAVAN, Esq. Union College is fortunate in securing one of the finest Cabinets of this kind in the world, and, may we not add, Mr. DELAVAN is fortunate in possessing a disposition and discrimination, which lead him to bestow his wealth so generously and judiciously. We are told that this Cabinet has been purchased in these cities, for $10,000, but that it is considered by good judges as really worth a much larger sum.

[Albany Argus, 1st.

ASSESSMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.—Three hundred citizens of the Seventh Ward in Hartford, feeling aggrieved at the action of the Union Convention, called a public meeting last week, at which resolutions were adopted opposing the extension of charters, condemning the frauds in Kansas, demanding a modification of the Revenue laws so as to afford protection to home industry, and condemning the existence of the American Party. A Committee of Conference was appointed to make arrangements for a State Convention.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES WATKINS' newly-born soubriquet of "White Lies" was played at this house last night. It has been prepared for the stage by a gentleman of this City, who, we hardly need have stated because the bulk apparently and finally smudging that resembles sensation-drama called "White Lies," which is will be remembered, was produced at this house last season, and achieved a prompt and decided failure. That work was remarkable for a complete absence of everything like art, an utter misapprehension of everything in the shape of dramatic law, and a total want of confidence in most things not being too absurd for a mixed audience. The same peculiarities characteristics are noticeable in this perversion of a "White Lie"—than which nothing more positively foetid has been produced this season. We can account for a gentleman thoroughly innocent in the science of the game slashing of certain portions of it which he considers dramatic, and making them pass for a sort of humbler dramatic skeleton, under the lively impression that they will constitute an interesting play; but we cannot so readily account for the temerity of a management in placing such a work before an audience accustomed to better things.

The story needed all the length and breadth that Mr. KEENE could give it to make it comprehensible as a story, and the task of compressing it even more into a drama (for Mr. KEENE has evidently taken a French drama) is by no means an easy one. It should have been undertaken only by a practiced hand. It has been done by a gentleman singularly ignorant of every requisite. The abrupt transitions, the utter disregard of time and place, the patent unlikeliness of anything like a series of events, the constant clashing of positions which are destroyed and subdued with a rapidity absolutely mean. Short and abundant other proofs are conclusive on this point. The plot may be condensed into a few words. An old family, consisting of a mother and two daughters, is on the brink of ruin. The ancestral chateau is put up at auction, and the members of the old family are on the point of being turned out of doors. A military gentleman (previously unknown to the family) buys it, and after saying something about his mother, most unanimously informs old Sybilla that he has purchased it for their use. Old family, being poor and proud, object to this act of charity. Military gentleman then proposes to buy a portion of the live stock—namely, one of the daughters. In less time than a Yankee could effect a trade the bargain is struck. The strange military gentleman marries *Josephine*, leaves her and her family in possession of the old chateau, and at once goes to the wars. All this takes place in an extremely damp spot near the old chateau, and brings the first act to a close. The same malarious district is selected for the action of the second act. Here we discover that *Josephine* had a former lover, who of course returns to claim his bride at the wrong moment. The usual business, managed however with unusual dullness, takes place. The customary "offers" at murder and suicide lead to the customary declarations of mutual love. The act winds up with an unexpected announcement that the military gentleman of the first act has opportunely met his death, on the strength of which rumor the twain unite their loves by a second union. Necessarily, therefore, in the next act we discover that the military gentleman has not met his death. In fact he walks in quite after in an excellent state of preservation, and is indeed the only man in the piece who persistently enjoys good health. A letter, which lies in his path informs him of what has taken place, and the military gentleman puts his sword, as a military man ought to do under such circumstances. The letter is from the destroyer of his happiness—of his associate in matrimony may be so considered. Now comes the "White Lie"—*Josephine* stoutly boldly says that the letter was for her and not for the military gentleman's wife. No matter, says the military gentleman, he shall marry you or I will have his life. The Mormonistic aspects of the piece become brighter. In the meantime, *Josephine*, borne down by the double deceit which is being practiced, meditates suicide, and prepares for one. She is stayed in time to hear that the object of her affections and husband number two has been thrown from his horse and killed. Under ordinary circumstances a woman would endeavor to hide her shame in the grief of this catastrophe. But *Josephine* pursues a different course, becomes furious, declares her passion for the dead cavalier, (who immediately wakes in safe and sound,) and tells of the secret marriage. At a critical time this the military gentleman is universally supposed to stab somebody, but he disgracefully neglects his opportunity, and announces that his own marriage must be a mere formality, which shall at once be cancelled, and that *Josephine* shall remain the bride of her lover. What becomes of the chateau and the family pride we were unable to discover. A comic "tag" is merely about the awkwardness of telling "White Lies" ends the piece.

In the second act Mr. JORDAN has an opportunity for displaying his power as an artist, and was the cause of well-merited applause. But Mr. JORDAN's dress was an unpleasantly absurdity. If a colonel of the French army were unfortunate enough to wear a dirty shirt, he would be the last man in the world to display it. The object with adopted by Mr. JORDAN is fit for a professional beggar or an impecunious tramp, and not for *Colonel Desarmis* recently from Paris. Miss KEENE does all that possible can be done for a detestable part, and Messrs. WARDE, LEMAS and JEFFERSON contribute to the amusement of the audience. All the acting in the world cannot save a piece so utterly destitute of the elements of dramatic success. Properly constructed, a good piece might have been made out of Mr. KEENE's work, but in Miss KEENE's adaptation there is neither skilful effort nor accidental result.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD's second classical *soirée* of the season takes place to-night at Dodworth's Rooms. Mrs. CLARA M. ELDRIDGE and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK are the performers.

The Weather.

We are loth to speak disrespectfully of the weather, but after the long spell of genial sunshine and blue skies which we have been enjoying, the atmospheric change that came over us last night had no claim to a favorable notice. There was a bright clear northerly breeze in the morning, and the few icicles that hung from the guards of the ferry boats glistened in the sunshine for a while and then began to disappear; but before the sun went down the wind had clawed round, as the pilots say, to the east or north; in fact it was east northeast a little easterly, and a small, chilling drizzle commenced, which soon resolved itself into a decided rain, which froze as it fell, and made the walking about as uncertain as it must be on the *mer de glace*. It not only froze on the pavement, but it froze on silken umbrellas, and prevented them from being shut up. By 9 o'clock P. M., the rain had undergone another change and became hail, which lay on the ground like giant marbles, and looked like a kind of transparent shot. It was decidedly a pleasant night for staying at home, and unfavorable to burglars, as well as great for policemen, who do not, of course, get under shelter in such miserable weather. The Winter may have set in now for earnest, but if there be any truth in the old woman's saying, that when the month comes in like a lion it goes out like a lamb, we have no cause to apprehend a long continuance of wintry weather.

NO MORE UNLICENSED VEHICLES.—By one of the ordinances by which Gotham is governed, provision is made for the licensing of all public carts, and it is declared that "every cart, truck, wagon, dray or other vehicle, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, which shall be kept used, driven or employed for the transportation of merchandise or conveyance of any kind whatsoever from place to place, within the City of New-York, for hire, wages or pay, for each trip or journey, that is, during a period each time within the meaning of this ordinance," &c.

Mayor TIEMANN has decided to carry out the law to the letter. It is unnecessary to remind any citizen that it has not hitherto been strictly enforced. Many vehicles owned and used on private account for conveying various articles to different parts of the City, and whose proprietors have never thought of applying for licenses, will under the provision quoted, be obliged to do their business in the same way as the Cab men, or have it done for them by others. About 100 applications for licenses were made at the Mayor's office during the one hour devoted to that purpose on Saturday last. The applications for licenses were all granted, and the Mayor's office promptly. One of these licenses was issued to an Omnibus proprietor, who has been in the habit of running his vehicle without one, and was fined $50 on Saturday last for the offence.

☞ The Police Commissioners of this City will meet to-day, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY RESTORED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

A few years since my locks were almost entirely gray, but by the use of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative they soon became as dark and glossy as in my youth, and I have since had no occasion to use any other preparation; and would have it distinctly understood that I am not a paid agent, but write this from a sincere desire that others may be benefited by the use of this valuable article. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the hair to its original color, and, I have no hesitation in saying, will prevent it from ever turning gray.

ANN ADAMS. New-York, Nov. 15, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO., New-York: Gents,—I have heard much said in favor of your Hair Restorative, but have not, until recently, been induced to procure and use it myself. I was induced to procure a bottle from the fact that many of my friends and acquaintances were using it, and one and another would remark to me that they were using it, and that it was restoring the color of their hair. I was induced to procure a bottle from the fact that many of my friends and acquaintances

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BULLION BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BULLION BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BULLION BANK—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1865, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN TAVERN-KEEPERS.—A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, speaking of the necessity of a secret detective Police in Brooklyn, thus alludes to some of the tavern-keepers. He says:

I had occasion a few days ago to make a call at this city in company with two friend, and expressed "detectives" from New-York, on a business which fully consummated, will create a extraordinary sensation among all classes of the community; and I was astonished at the information (unquestionably authentic, as I have since ascertained) which they communicated to me during my perambulations. Crimes committed in this city, are matters of low, are nurtured down in the bowels of society, in various dissolute places—some of which are known to the police, and others not. Crimes occupying apparently impenetrable depths in society, are brought to light by the detective police, as the result of long and patient investigation. Among these dens of infamy, the worst are those kept by men who are known as respectable citizens and even Notable citizens! and other police departments of Great Britain! Against these latter dark recesses glares burning light, and here under their various guises pursue their nefarious calling unmolested.

Among these detective gentlemen, there are no less than seven or eight keepers who keep taverns in this city, in the eastern and western districts—all their reasons to the eastern and western districts—all their reasons to the eastern and western districts—all their reasons to